

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1825.

[NO. 20.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Books.

THE following valuable BOOKS are for sale at this office, at reduced prices:

American State Papers, 10 vols.; Gillie's History of Greece, 3 vols.; Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 vols.; Bigland's View of the World, 5 vols.; Ferguson's Roman Republic, 3 vols.; Hallam's Middle Ages, 4 vols.; Fox's Historical Work; Bolingbroke on History; Europe from 1802 to 1815; History of North-Carolina, 2 vols.; Memoirs of William Pitt, 2 vols.; Court and Cabinet of James I. by Miss Aikin, 2 vols.; Beaujour's Sketches of the U. States; Chateaubriand's Travels; Park's do; Travels of Alby, 2 vols.; McKenzie's Voyages; Hobhouse's Albania, 2 vols.; Italy, by Lady Morgan, 2 vols.; Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, 2 vols.; Madam Campan's Memoirs of Mary Antoinette; Memoirs of Marquess de Laroche Jacqueline; Biographical Sketches of eminent Lawyers, Statesmen and men of letters; Capt. Tuckey's Expedition to Africa; O'Riley's Greenland; Capt. Porter's Journal; Journal of Las Casas, 8 vols.; Napoleon in Exile, 2 vols.; Life of Patrick Henry; Life of Fulton; Life of Fenwick; Memoirs of Napoleon; Nichol's Recollections; Herriot's Struggles; do Travels, 2 vols.; Life of Cooper, 2 vols.; Raffle's Tour; Ten Years' Exile; Resources of the British Empire; Pitt's Statistics of the United States; Military and Naval Letters; Delaplaine's Repository, 2 vols.; Police of the City of London; do of the Thames; Emporium of Arts and Sciences; British Poets, elegantly bound, 25 vols.; British Poets' Writers, 8 vols.; 38 Nos. Percy Anecdotes; Clarkson on the Slave Trade, 2 vols.; Conversations on Political Economy; Erskine's Speeches, 2 vols.; Southey's Life of Wesley, 2 vols.; Life of Calvin; do of Knox; Bishop Taylor's Sermons, 3 vols.; Chalmers' do; Chalmers' Commercial Discourses; Christian Morals; Masonic Minstrel; Freemason's Magazine; Pioneers; Echo; Baltimore Conspiracy; Mayo's Mythology; Wilson on Grammar; Art of prolonging Life; Cobbet's Year's residence in America; Maternal Solitude; Sporting Anecdotes; Caesar Delphin; Horace Delphin; Bell's Letters concerning the disease of the Urethra; Loves of the Angels, Tom Quib's Memorial, No Fiction, 2 vols.; Velvet Cushion, The Privateer, 2 vols.; Anastasius, Death bed Confessions of Lady Guernsey, Seventy-Six, Bannockburn, Peacock of the Peak, King of the Peak, Castles in the Air, Pen Owen, Sir Andrew Willie, The Antiquary, Fortunes of Nigel, Quentin Durward, The Entail, Koningsmarke, or a Tale of the New World, Tales of the Manor, Justina, St. Roman's Well, Spectre of the Forest, Pirate, Logan, Kenilworth, The Cavalier, The Wilderness, Tales of My Landlord, The Abbot, &c. &c.

Also, English, Dutch, and Opaque dressed Quills, of a superior quality, Blank Cards, large and small, &c. &c.

The thorough bred and celebrated running Horse

Wild Medley,
(Raised by Capt. Samuel Washington, of Va.)

WILL stand the spring season, commencing the 1st of March, at Yorkville every other week; and at Maj. Morris, Mecklenburg county, every other week; and so on alternately, (public days excepted) till the end of the season, which will be on the 1st of July next.

WILD MEDLEY will be let to mares, at the moderate rate of ten dollars the season—notes will be required at the same time, payable at the end of the season—six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service, or the mare will be considered as put by the season—fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, to be due as soon as it is discovered she is in foal. If the mare is parturient with the money to become due the same as though she had not been parturient.

Every exertion will be used by the subscriber to prevent accidents, but he will not be accountable for any.

DESCRIPTION.

WILD MEDLEY is a beautiful white, 15 hands 2 inches and a half high, of fine form and figure, of large bone and great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

WILD MEDLEY was got by the old imported Mendoza; his dam by the imported horse Pensola; his grand dam by Lindsay's Arabian; his great grand dam by old Farnought, with a cross of old Rockingham and the Arabian Ran-

ger.

N. B. Fifty cents will be considered due to the groom from each person at the time of putting a mare.

Those persons who choose to send their mares, and leave them with the subscriber until they prove with foal, can do so upon very moderate terms. He has a very plentiful supply of foal, and has sown a good quantity of small grain for pasture.

E. JENNINGS,
York District, Feb. 1, 1825.—6t23

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, certify that *Wild Medley* has stood two seasons in Charlotte;—we consider him a horse of superior form, both as to muscular power and elegance, and as a foal getter, surpassed by none in our knowledge. His colts are generally large and uncommonly elegant.

Samuel Henderson, William Smith,
D. R. Dunlop, Capt. J. Anderson,
Thomas G. Polk, John Guller, Esq.
Thomas B. Smith, J. Smith.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufacturers of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves \$500 for \$2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phantom and Cotton Saw Gin)	is \$500
1 do \$300 (Family Coach)	300
1 do \$250 (Gig)	250
1 do \$180 (do.)	180
1 do \$130 (do.)	130
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	160
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	40
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables)	42
2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	24
3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	30
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	60
10 do \$5 (Hats)	50
1 do \$4 (Candlestand)	4
1 do \$3 (do.)	3
20 do \$3 (do.)	60
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	600
43 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	431

\$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, near Ches-
terville, S. C. a dark bay Mare,
blond in the right eye; also, saddle
and bridle, and his saddle-bags,
containing all his clothes, money, papers, &c.

The horse, &c. were stolen by a man named John Jones, considerably advanced in years, grey-headed, thin visage, five feet seven or eight inches in height. This man had travelled with me from Augusta; and being on foot, I often permitted him to ride, while I walked. When near Chesterfield, S. C. on Thursday, the 5th instant, and near dark, I dismounted and let him take my horse and ride into the village, and having proceeded some distance ahead of him, he turned into the woods, rode off, and I have not since been able to catch him, or to obtain any information of the course he has taken.

Whoever will apprehend said thief, lode him in jail, secure my property, and give information to me in Salisbury, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars; or ten dollars for either the horse or thief.

JAMES CAVENDER.

Feb. 5, 1825.—3t21

Those persons who choose to send their mares, and leave them with the subscriber until they prove with foal, can do so upon very moderate terms. He has a very plentiful supply of foal, and has sown a good quantity of small grain for pasture.

AARON WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and causes may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1t11

JOHN HENDERSON.

Feb. 4, 1825.—3t22

NOTICE.—I request all Merchants not to do
business to any of my servants goods, without
an order from me. SAM'L HENDERSON.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January
Term, 1825.

Joseph Young, *vs.* Attachment levied on lands.
James Means, *do.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. C. C.
3mt30—price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January
Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington, *vs.* Attachment levied on lands.
James Means, *do.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. C. C.
3mt30—price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Williams and Clinton, *vs.* Original Attachment.
Sterling Russel, *do.*

Returned levied on one negro man the property
of the defendant.

IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement
be made for three months in the Catawba
Journal, for the defendant to appear at the Fe-
brial term of this court, in 1825, and there to
replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment
will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.
3mt21—price adv. \$4

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in
the village of Charlotte, N. C.
and save the trouble and expense
of building, will do well to call on
the subscriber, who offers for sale his house
and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:
three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy
Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land;
also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and
back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.
Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-
situated a few rods north-east from the Court-
House, with two lots. On the premises are an
excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn,
Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

Notice.

JAMES T. ASBURY intends leaving Charlotte
in the month of April. All persons that
have claims against me, will please present them
for settlement against the 1st day of March;
those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by
making payment in a few weeks.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—9t22

There will be kept a good assortment of Har-
ness, and other articles in my line, till the first
day of April, and will be sold low for cash only.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the pub-
lic in general, that he carries on the Book-
Bindery, in all its various branches. Having
supplied himself with the best of materials, he
will execute work in the neatest manner and on
the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books
will be punctually attended to.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenced the above
business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully
solicits a share of public patronage. His
work will be neatly and durably constructed,
and will be disposed of on accommodating
terms.

ROBT. M'KENZIE.

Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1825.—5t21

Windsor Chair Making Busi-
ness.

THE subscriber having commenced the above
business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully
solicits a share of public patronage. His
work will be neatly and durably constructed,
and will be disposed of on accommodating
terms.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1825.—5t21

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made
to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

National Legislature

18TH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.—Mr. Van Buren presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New-York, representing that, in consequence of the great increase of imports and exports at the port of that city, the merchants have frequently experienced serious injury from delays at the Custom-House, occasioned by the inability of any one person to discharge the duties of Collector of that port, whilst obliged to attend the import and export duties, with that promptness required by commercial interests; and suggesting the expediency of separating those branches of commerce, and of appointing an additional officer, to whom may be assigned the duty of attending to exports. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

DRAWBACK ON CORDAGE.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill "allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured in the United States from foreign hemp." The question pending, "Shall the bill be engrossed, and read a third time?"

Mr. D'Wolf and Mr. Lloyd, of Mass., made some observations in favor of the bill, and Mr. Johnson of Ken. Edwards, and Mr. Dickerson, against it.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was determined in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yea 11—Nays 24.

INLAND TRADE BETWEEN MISSOURI AND MEXICO.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to authorise the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of Mexico: and after considerable debate, the question was taken by Yeas and Neas, and decided as follows:—Yea 30—Nays 12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.—Mr. Wright, from the committee appointed to prepare and report such rules as in their opinion may be proper to be observed in the election of President and Vice President, made the following report, which was referred and ordered to be printed:

The Committee appointed "to prepare and report such rules as, in their opinion, may be proper to be observed by this House, in the choice of a President of the United States, whose term of service is to commence on the fourth day of March next, if, on counting the votes given in the several States, in the manner presented in the Constitution of the United States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of the votes of all the Electors of President and Vice President, appointed in the several States,"

REPORT:

That the following Rules be observed by the House in the choice of a President of the United States, whose term is to commence on the fourth day of March, 1825, if the choice shall constitutionally devolve upon the House:

1st. In the event of its appearing, on opening all the certificates and counting the votes given by the Electors, of the several States for President, that no person has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, and the result shall have been declared, the same shall be entered on the Journals of this House.

2d. The roll of the House shall then be called, and, on its appearing that a member or members, from two-thirds of the States are present, the House shall immediately proceed, by ballot, to choose a President from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President; and in case neither of those persons shall receive the votes of a majority of all the States on the first ballot, the House shall continue to ballot for a President, without interruption by other business, until a President be chosen.

3d. The doors of the Hall shall then be closed during the balloting, except against members of the Senate, and the officers of the House; and the galleries shall be cleared on the request of the delegation of any one State.

4th. From the commencement of the balloting until the election is made, no proposition to adjourn shall be received, unless on the motion of one State, seconded by another State; and the question shall be decided by States. The same rule shall be observed in regard to any motion to change the usual hour for the meeting of the House.

5th. In balloting the following mode shall be observed, to wit:

The Representatives of each State shall be arranged and seated together, beginning with the seats at the right hand of the Speaker's chair, with the members from the State of Maine, thence proceeding with the members from the States, in the order the States are usually named for receiving petitions, around the Hall of the House, until all are seated;

A ballot-box shall be provided for each State;

The Representatives of each State shall,

in the first instance, ballot among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of the State, and they may, if necessary, appoint tellers of their ballots;

After the vote of each State is ascertained, duplicates thereof shall be made out, and in case any one of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall receive a majority of the votes given, on any one balloting, by the Representatives of a State, the name of that person shall be written on each of the duplicates; and, in case the votes so given shall be divided, so that neither of said persons shall have a majority of the whole number of votes given by such state on any one balloting, then the word "divided" shall be written on each duplicate;

After the delegation from each State shall have ascertained the vote of their State, the Clerk shall name the States in the order they are usually named for receiving petitions; and as the name of each is called, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall present to the delegation of each two ballot-boxes, in each of which shall be deposited, by some Representative of the State, one of the duplicates made as aforesaid, of the vote of said State, in the presence, and subject to the examination, of all the members from said State then present; and, where there is more than one Representative from a State, the duplicates shall not both be deposited by the same person;

When the votes of the States are thus all taken in, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall carry one of the said ballot-boxes to one table, and the other to a separate and distinct table; One person from each State, represented in the balloting shall be appointed by its Representatives to tell off said ballot-boxes; but, in case the Representatives fail to appoint a teller, the Speaker shall appoint; The said tellers shall divide themselves into two sets, as nearly equal in number as can be, and one of the said set of tellers shall proceed to count the votes in one of said boxes, and the other set the votes in the other box;

When the votes are counted by different sets of tellers, the result shall be reported to the House, and if the reports agree, the same shall be accepted as the true votes of the States; but if the reports disagree, the States shall proceed, in the same manner as before, to a new ballot.

6th. All questions arising after the ballottings commence, requiring the decision of the House, which shall be decided by the House voting per capita, to be incidental to the power of choosing a President, shall be decided by States without debate; and in case of an equal division of the votes of States, the question shall be lost.

7th. When either of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall have the majority of all the States, the Speaker shall declare the same, and that that person is elected President of the United States.

8th. The result shall be immediately communicated to the Senate by message; and a committee of three persons shall be appointed to inform the President of the United States, and the President elect of his election.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, containing returns of the militia of the States and Territories, together with an abstract of the annual returns of arms and accoutrements—prepared in conformity with the act of Congress of March 2d, 1803; which was referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. M'Lane from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred an act from the Senate "to secure the accountability of public officers and others," reported the same, without amendment.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on so much of the President's message as relates to piracy and outrages committed on our commerce by Spanish vessels; which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, it was

RESOLVED, That the committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to land lying in the State of Georgia, by purchases from those Creek and Cherokee Indians who reside within the limits of the said state.

Mr. Forsyth referred to the message from the President of the United States, which was presented to the House last week. The information which he possessed on the subject, differed from that contained in the message. He understood that some of the Creek nation were anxious to sell their lands to the United States, without the consent of the rest of the tribe.

He referred to the precedent to show that such had been the course of these Indians, in a former treaty; and expressed his wish to take the sense of the House on the subject.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Department of War be, and he is hereby directed, to lay before this House a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed by the President to treat with the Creek Indians for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying in the State of Georgia; of the journals kept by the said commissioners, and the correspondence respecting the causes which have prevented them from effecting the object of their appointment; also, a copy of all the letters written to the Creek Indian agent, on that subject, from the Department of War.

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 29.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening, the ship Tally-ho, Glover, arrived at this port after a remarkable quick passage at this season, of 23 days from the Downs, which she left on the 5th inst. The regular packet ship John Wells, from Liverpool, also came up, but having sailed on the 10th December, the contents of our files with her have already been anticipated by the Paris papers received by the Havre packet. We have also received Lloyd's Lists to the 22d December.

The London Morning Chronicle gives a letter from Madrid, dated December 7th, the contents of which, if true, would seem to warrant a belief that Spain feels very much disposed to quarrel with this country. The writer says:—

"In my last I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary at a short notice with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The king, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recall the recognition of the independence of the several Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a royal decree revoking the cession of the Floridas."

Another London paper states that Mr. Appleton, of the American Legation to Spain, had embarked at Liverpool for New-York. It cannot be long, therefore, ere this is cleared up. The determination of our government to adopt, in compliance with the wishes of the nation, more energetic measures than those hitherto employed, to root out the pirates who find shelter in the island of Cuba, will, probably, be as displeasing to Ferdinand as our recognition of the independence of the South American States. Our Minister, Mr. Rush, is stated to have transacted business with Mr. Canning on the 21st December.

SPAIN.—A new treaty is said to have been signed on the 10th Dec. between France and Spain, relative to the continuance of part of the troops of the former in the Peninsula. At Cadiz they were fortifying Caraca and Leon, and collecting money to pay themselves. Madrid had been entirely evacuated by the invaders; and it was reported that the pious Ferdinand talked of abdicating the throne and retiring to the Escorial, where he contemplated devoting himself entirely to religion. The arrests and punishment of the opposers of his tyranny continued with unabated rigor. The Duke of Trias, Duke of Abrantes, Count Altamara, Marquis Ceralve, and Marquis Alcanz, who had been banished from Court for Constitutionality, were carried into Madrid, Dec. 16, and lodged in the common jail. A party of Constitutionalists had landed on the coast of Valentia, but hearing of the approach of some troops, they re-embarked, having previously killed a few royalists that opposed them.

PORTUGAL.—The king of Portugal is also said to have become tired of governing, and to have proposed to abdicate. French influence appears to predominate at Lisbon, which had excited a good deal of jealousy in England. It was likewise reported that the king of Portugal had refused to ratify a treaty concluded at London between the Ministers of Brazil and Portugal, by which the latter were to acknowledge the independence of the former. An Algerine squadron had passed the Straits of Gibraltar for the purpose of cruising against Portuguese commerce, on learning which, two frigates and a corvette were despatched from the Tagus in pursuit of them.

GREECE.—The Greeks had obtained another naval victory over the Turks about the middle of November, and the government had officially announced the blockade of Petras and Lepanto. The Turks were withdrawing their troops, and talked of forming a new army for another campaign in the spring. It is acknowledged, however, that they want the means.

The Grand Seignior, dissatisfied with the conduct of the Pacha of Egypt, is said to have determined to send him a firman inviting him to have his head taken off; but no messenger could be found willing to carry the despatches, the Pacha having formerly resisted similar orders.

FRANCE.—The King of France had opened the Legislative Chambers by a set speech, the contents of which are noway remarkable. His coronation will take place in May or June. M. Hyde de Neuville had left Lisbon for Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British Parliament is prorogued to the 3d February.—The London Courier says that Mr. Stratford Canning's mission to Russia has several objects: the settling the boundary line on the north-west coast of America, the affairs of Greece and those of South America. On the two first, the most desirable results were to be anticipated; and with regard to the latter, Great Britain had no intention of adopting at present any new course of policy. On the rumors, which had grown out of recent frequent meetings of the Cabinet Council, the same paper remarks—"at no period has the aspect of public affairs been more gratifying, more peaceful and more calculated to inspire the most sanguine hopes of a long continuance of prosperous tranquility, than they are at this moment."

Mr. Ward was to return to Mexico, and

Col. Campbell to Bogota, as British Commissioners.

Disturbances continued among the Whiteboys in Ireland; and there had been an Irish mob at Edinburg, which, however, was attended with no serious consequences. At the Liverpool theatre a riot took place; and Mathews, the actor, had been insulted at the Dublin theatre.

A meeting was held in London on the 17th December, to raise a fund for the Spanish and Italian refugees in and about London, and 1,100^l subscribed.

The extreme wet weather in England, &c. had occasioned a scarcity of bread-stuffs, and a considerable rise in price.

A company had been formed in England, with a capital of 600,000^l for working the mines in Peru.

Mr. Day's racing stud was sold on the 14th Dec. under the hammer at Tattersall's. His chestnut colt Monticello, 3 years old, by Soothsayer, out of Snowdrop, a colt of great size and power, sold for 350 guineas.

A steam boiler, attached to a machine shop at Manchester, burst, while all the workmen were busily employed in the factory. The explosion shook the houses violently in its neighborhood, and shattered the windows in all directions. The whole of the building, which contained the boiler, was blown up, and with it several workmen. A number of dead bodies had been dug out of the ruins. Six men, dreadfully wounded and scalded, were taken to the hospital, but no hopes were entertained of their recovery.

Mr. Canning was confined with the gout at the Foreign office. The King was in his ordinary health.

COTTON.—At London, Dec. 21, there was an animated demand for cotton. The sales of the preceding week were 7,230 bags, at an advance of 1⁸ to 1¹⁰ per lb.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, the week preceding the 18th, amounted to 24,800 bags, consisting of 8055 bowed, 834 a 9¹ inferior to fair, 9¹ a 10¹ good fair to very good; 574 Orleans 9¹ a 10¹ inferior fair, 10¹ a 11¹ good fair to good; 1607 Alabama 8¹ a 9¹; 1248 Sea Island 16¹ a 18¹ fair to good fair, 19 a 24d good to fine and choice; 173 stained do. 9 a 11¹.

The Inundation.—We have given below some particulars respecting the terrible inundation which took place at St. Petersburg. The official account of the loss of lives, makes the number only 500, altho' report says it was as many thousands.—The emperor contributed 1,000,000 of rubles to the sufferers; the empress 50,000; the commercial fund 1,000,000, &c. The hurricane had been felt in almost every sea port on the continent of Europe; and in England, the gales continued to the latest date.

ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 20, 1824.

"A most awful calamity has befallen our city by the overflowing of the river Neva, to a height never known before. Our streets are at this moment filled with the wrecks of houses, vessels, firewood, timber and thousands of dead bodies of men and domestic animals, which found their death in the floods. Some of the neighbouring villages are entirely swept away, and their inhabitants perished. The herring warehouse, containing at least 15,000 barrels herrings, has drifted away with its contents. All shop-keepers goods and merchandise generally on the first floor, are ruined, as well as the immense quantity of merchandise stowed in the custom-house ware-houses, situated on the lowest grounds of the city; the bakers are unable to bake, and a famine stares us in our faces. Commercial transactions, or payments are not thought of. The hearts of all are filled with pity and grief. Thousands of families, which a few days since were in affluence, are reduced to want.

"Yesterday, (19 Nov.) about 9 o'clock, the water in different canals, which are branches of the Neva, and intersect the city, began to rise most rapidly, so that at 2 o'clock the street of the Galleen-roff, which is considered one of the highest parts, was overflowed ten feet; consequently no part of the city remained dry. The inhabitants of small houses fled with their families to the roofs; those less resolute, who hesitated, or endeavoured to fly out of doors, perished, or were swept away. To increase the awfulness of the scene, a hurricane arose, which, together with the force of the water, burst open the strongest doors, window-shutters, and floated off such houses as were built of wood. The roofs of houses are generally covered with sheet tin or copper, which the force of the wind rolled up like paper, and carried away in the air to a great distance from the original spot. At 3 o'clock the waters began to fall, and at 9 o'clock they had retreated to the highest mark of former rises, so that one could walk the streets again; but the darkness of the night, and the continuance of the storm, made it impossible to judge of the scene of destruction which was exhibited at day-break this morning."

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 26th Nov. says, the principal scene of distress was at the Imperial Foundry, on the Peterhoff road. The works were stopped, and the men ordered to go to the assistance of their families. It was impossible to reach them, and they were only enabled to save themselves by regaining the roof of the works, from whence they had the misery of seeing their houses, with their wives and children, carried away by the flood.—156 ladies had been found and 54 men have been missing.—Several villages have been carried away. The Botanic Garden, enriched with plants from every part of the world, was destroyed—the principal director, Dr. Fischer, saved himself in the garret of his house.

Present state of Spain.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing in Madrid, to his correspondent in this city, gives a melancholy picture of the state of affairs in this unhappy country. We will only add, that the information may be regarded as authentic. The letter is dated Madrid, 13th November.

Nat. Journal.

"It is difficult to hazard an opinion respecting the affairs of this country.—The French troops are to leave this, on their return to France, on the 1st of next month; but, twenty-two thousand men are to remain at Cadiz, Barcelona, Figueras, Pamplona, and St. Sebastian; besides

which, the two regiments of French Swiss guards are to remain until such time as the Spanish royal guard is properly organized. The public papers will

give you a pretty correct account of what passes. Hanging, strangling, and shooting, are now become so frequent, and persecutions and arrests so general, that the state of this unfortunate country can only be compared to that of France in the year 1792."

This moment is thy own—the next is the womb of futurity.—Every day's occurrences test the truth of this aphorism, and a melancholy illustration of it occurred a few days since.

An aged, venerable couple, whose children had emigrated from Ireland to this country, stimulated by that feeling which nature has implanted within every parent's breast, spite of poverty and age, left their native soil to visit their only surviving child, who is engaged, as we understand, in a thriving business at New-York. Two of their sons died in their adopted country's cause—one under Gen. Brown, the other under Gen. Winchester. The snows of more than eighty winters had frosted the locks of each, but animated with the desire of seeing their child, they determined to visit New-York—but in their eagerness to come, or from want of geographical knowledge, they sailed for New-Orleans. They suffered much from the climate and their indigence, but through the kindness of individuals, they arrived a few days since, as far as this place, in prosecution of their intended journey.

Sympathy is the product of every soil, and here they were furnished with the means to reach Warrenton.

There, kindness again alleviated their destitute condition, and they left Warrenton in comfort, with letters to another good Samaritan, who is ever willing to pour the balm of consolation into the wounds of suffering humanity. For some miles, before the stage reached Maj. Gholson's, the old Lady appeared much exhausted, and had rested against her husband.

When the stage stopped, LIFE was EXTINGUISHED, and so merciful had been the dispensation, that neither groan or motion had indicated the awful moment!

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1825.

MARKETS.

Cotton.—This article, in the language of merchants, is looking up; a piece of news by no means disagreeable to the planters. A circular from Fayetteville, of Feb. 4, now lying before us, says:

"Three hundred bales of cotton came in and were sold from the wagons yesterday, at from 14½ to 14¾ per lb. Sales have been made this morning at 15½ cts. We congratulate our friends the planters, upon the prospect of a ready market and good prices." This circular is signed by some of the most respectable merchants and extensive dealers in Fayetteville, who comprise the "Committee of Merchants" for the present year; and they express the opinion, that the present prices will be maintained throughout the season. Cotton is quoted, in the prices current, at from 14 to 15½. The stock of Groceries in Fayetteville, has never been more abundant, and can be obtained on the most reasonable terms. We make some quotations:—Sugar, 8 to 10½; Coffee, 17 to 21; Molasses, 28 to 30; Salt, 75 to 80; Iron, 4½; Nails, 6.

We received no Cheraw papers by the last mails, and are consequently unable to state the prices in that market.

From the latest Charleston Courier, we make the following quotations of prices in that market:—Cotton, 11 to 15½; Sugar, brown, 8 to 8½; Muscovado, 7½ to 9½; St. Croix, 10 to 10½; Coffee, prime green, 18; but the Courier states, that the best will not now readily command 18;

and pretty fair lots have gone as low as 14 and 14½ cents. Molasses, (W. I.) 26 to 27; New-Orleans, 30; Salt, 45 to 50; Iron, (Russia and Swedes) 4 cents; English, 3½. North-Carolina State Bank Bills, are at 1½ and 2 per cent. discount; and Cape Fear and Newbern at 2 and 2½ per cent.

Presidential Election.—From extracts published in this week's paper, it would seem pretty certain that Mr. Clay's friends have come to the determination to support Mr. Adams—should this prove true, the election of this gentleman is hardly a matter of doubt. A few days will remove the uncertainty, which is now truly tormenting; and we trust all will be prepared, when the result is known, to bear defeat with equanimity, and triumph with moderation.

The Book of Revelation unsealed.—Gen. Smyth's work, explanatory of the meaning of the Apocalypse, has been published; and from an article extracted from the Richmond Enquirer, which will be found in another part of our paper, it seems the object of the General is to prove that the Book of Revelation is a *forgery*, and that it is a relation of *past*, not a prophecy of *future*, events. No one, we suspect, anticipated that this was "the meaning," which the General declared had "been revealed" to him. His work will doubtless bring a host of controversialists into the field against him; and we shall be much mistaken, if his "honor," which he so chivalrously pledged, be not lost past redemption.

Suppression of Piracy.—The bill reported in the Senate for the suppression of piracy in the West-Indies, was still under discussion, at the date of our last accounts. While Congress are debating, the pirates are acting; and since our last, accounts of new piracies have reached us, attended with all the aggravating and shocking circumstances, which have so frequently before aroused the indignation and shocked the feelings of the community. These wretches, it seems, who have thrown themselves out of the pale of all law, human and divine, must be proceeded against with all the formalities of regular and honorable warfare—those islands, which share in their plunder, and screen them from punishment, must not be blockaded, because the laws of nations furnish no precedent for such a course—thus making the laws, which they have trampled on and set at defiance, a shelter behind which they may retire, enriched by their plunder, and safe from punishment. We really hope, that Congress will not refuse to adopt the only effectual

measure for the suppression of piracies, because for such a measure they are told no precedent can be found—let them establish a precedent; and it will be a better one than many others which we have. Every commercial nation is as much interested in the suppression of piracy as we can be; and a measure that will accomplish an event so ardently to be desired, can hardly fail to meet the approbation of other nations.

It would appear by the Washington Gazette that the Honorable HENRY CLAY, whom that paper very justly styles the enlightened Congressman and orator of the West, manifests a cordial feeling towards the elevation of Mr. ADAMS to the Presidency. Whether this be so or otherwise, we do not exactly pretend now to say, but we perfectly coincide with the Washington editor, "that Mr. Clay will do what becomes him; and not only act with propriety himself, but leave his friends to act in an equally independent manner." *Balt. Pat.*

We copy the following from the New-York Commercial Advertiser, a Jackson paper:

The Presidency.—Our information from Washington at length assumes a decided character—We have seen letters this morning of a positive tone. Mr. Adams will, beyond a doubt, be elected, and probably on the first ballot.

A letter from a member of Congress, to a gentleman in this town, received yesterday, in speaking of the choice of President, observes that the same mystery that has all along involved the question, as to which of the Candidates will be chosen, still hangs over it; but gives it as his opinion, formed upon the present appearances at Washington, that Mr. Adams will succeed. *Warrenton Reporter.*

On Sunday night last, this Office was entered, through a back window, by some person or persons, who broke open two desks; but found no money, which, no doubt, was the object of their visit, as nothing was taken away except the key of the ware-room.

On the same night, the book-store of Messrs. J. Gales & Son was broken open. Here the gentlemen of the dark lantern were more successful, making prize of about 25 dollars.

It is somewhat singular that the rogues should have made their attempts on the printers alone; but still more singular that they should have supposed that *printers had money.* *Raleigh Star.*

A Clergyman, in his prayer at the opening of the House of Assembly of New York on the 13th ultimo, besought the Almighty that the legislature of that State might be induced to follow righteous counsel and impartial justice; that the merchant might not be regarded more than the cultivator of the soil; and that the government of that state might be delivered from the reproach of *partiality and injustice* by which the general government had been degraded, and that recently, in making a large donation to a foreigner, whilst the claims of our countrymen who fought for independence, yet cried from the ground.

This extraordinary prayer excited great sensation among the Members of the House, and, on the following day, the Speaker announced that the labors of the reverend Chaplain would be thenceforth dispensed with. *ib.*

LITERATURE OF MEXICO.—A Virginian, who is giving sketches of Mexico, in the Richmond Compiler, says—

In the eastern and northern provinces of Mexico, are to be found few or no books, except in the house of a priest.

Few of the women can read; and I travelled between three and four hundred miles, before I saw one amongst those

I became acquainted with, who knew

how to write. The catechism is almost

the only print to be met with. A friend of mine informed me, that on the borders of the province of Monterrey he met with

an old catechism, which had been intro-

duced by the priests in the reign of

Ferdinand the 7th, which was evidently

intended to impose upon the ignorant and

to insure their adherence to that tyrant.

It commenced in the following manner:

Ques. Who is the first in the world?

Ans. God.

Q. Who is next to God? *A.* Ferdinand and the VII.

Q. Should God die who would then

be God? *A.* Ferdinand and the VII. &c.

From this will easily be perceived the policy pursued by Ferdinand and the priests.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

The editor of the N. Y. Evening Post has received from a correspondent in London, an engraving with the description of a new Printing Machine, invented by Mr. John Miller, of Bridge street, London. It is set in motion by the power of one man, who, with the attendance of four boys, two to lay on, and two to remove the paper, can work off 2000 impressions per hour. *Balt. Patriot.*

EXPLANATION OF THE APOCALYPSE.—Gen. Smyth's pamphlet is at hand—occupying 59 small pages. We have merely dipped into it—and submit the following very brief Sketch of its general design. He sets out with stating that "the important question respecting the book of the Revelation of St. John the divine, is, whether it is a prophetic vision of *future* events, or an artful enigmatical relation of *past* events, under the form of prophecy."—He decides that it is the last—that it was not written by St. John—that it is "in part, made up of passages from the prophets, the *talmud*, the theology of the rabbis, the pastor of Hermas, and the more ancient *Apolcalypses*, applied by the writer to the history of his own time." He is of opinion, that Ireneus, bishop of Lyons, was the author of it—that his personal acquaintance with Niger, Albinus, Severus, Julia Domna, and with the history of the infancy of Caracalla, who was probably born as well as nursed at Lyons, particularly qualified Ireneus to write the *Apolcalypse*—he was appointed bishop of Lyons, on the death of Pothinus in the year 177—that in Chap. 6, the writer shadows out the reign of Commodus and his death—in Chap. 8, the heresies in the time of Commodus—in Chap. 11, the fall of Pertinax and Didius—in Chap. 12, Septimus Severus, his wife and eldest son, &c. & c. & c.—that some of the fathers supposed this book not to be genuine—that it was rejected by the Council of Laodicea in 363. Mr. S. finally concludes with calling upon the clergy to "expunge from the *Canon of faith* a forged book, written in the spirit of insatiable revenge," &c. & c.—We presume that persons conversant in such studies will soon take this pamphlet in hand, and pass it through the fiery furnace of criticism. *Rich. Enquirer.*

Intellectual Tenacity of the present Age.

It has grown to be a favorite occupation with scholars and politicians to watch the progress of society and governments, arts and institutions, to talk of the influence of one on another, and of their combined effect on the human character, and to contemplate the changes and grand achievements, which are to mark the features of coming ages. The mind has taken this direction in modern times. Three centuries ago, who tasked himself to dream or inquire what would be the state of the world at this day? Who traced existing principles to ultimate results, or predicted, from new discoveries in science, or a new step in political advancement, what mysteries of nature would be revealed, or what magnificent political fabrics would be reared at any future period? The art of printing rose as a second sun on the world; it spread the light of intellect and truth, and recorded the progress of knowledge on pages open to the inspection of all mankind.

The acquisitions of genius, and the discoveries of accident have been preserved; data have thus been accumulated; experiments have been tried and their results noted, and each link in the chain, in any stage of its increase, may be seen by itself, and compared with the others. Hence it is, that the past affords some insight into the future; there is uniformity in nature, and the machinery which moves society is, at different times, similarly affected by similar causes. This is the foundation of prophetic tendency, which the speculations of thinking men are taking at the present day. It is pleasing to range in the uncertainty of the future, and mould things according to our liking; to build up a happy nation on the basis of equal rights in one country, and tumble to the dust the overgrown and self-destroying despotsisms of another. It is gratifying to our love of power, thus to draw nature and time into our service, and employ them in accomplishing the great improvement to which we look forward in the condition of man.

North Amer. Review.

The following resolutions have been offered in the Pennsylvania Legislature, by Mr. STERIGERE, of the House of Assembly. Similar resolutions have been adopted in the Legislature of Massachusetts, South-Carolina, and Alabama, and, no doubt, the example will be imitated through the whole country.

We cannot conceive a situation more gratifying to the pride of man than that in which our venerable Chief Magistrate is now placed. On the eve of his political influence and power, when nothing is to be expected from his patronage, or dread

ed from his ill-will, to be thus greeted with the unbought, cordial, and unanimous thanks of millions of freemen, must excite in him emotions of delight sufficient to repay a life of toil and anxiety:

National Journal.

Whereas, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, is about to retire from the distinguished station to which he has been twice called by the voice of the country—and whereas the happiness and prosperity which the United States have enjoyed under his administration, have inspired his fellow citizens with feelings of gratitude for his meritorious services:—and whereas the esteem and approbation of a virtuous and free people, to whose welfare he has faithfully devoted a long and useful life, must be dear to the patriot's heart;—and whereas the members of the legislature of this state

deem it a duty they owe to their constituents, to express the sentiments of affectionate regard and respect which the citizens of this Commonwealth so universally entertain for this virtuous patriot and distinguished statesman. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the early, continued and valuable services which JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, has rendered to his country; and his upright and wise administration, for eight years, of the high and arduous trusts confided to him, by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, merit and receive the most cordial approbation of this legislature.

Resolved, That it is the sincerest wish and fondest hope of the representatives of the freemen of this Commonwealth, that he may, in his retirement to private life, continue to enjoy the well-earned affections of a free people, and that he may long enjoy an unclouded repose and future health and happiness and prosperity, and all the rewards due to a virtuous life, spent in the service of his country.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

Mr. Clay's Speech on the Bill to Complete the Cumberland Road.—It is the misfortune of a daily print, that it is frequently unable to gratify at once, its miscellaneous readers and its advertising friends. Else would we with the utmost cheerfulness, present to the readers of the *Courier*, many an effort of patriotic eloquence, which reaches us from the national councils at Washington—and none with more pleasure and pride, than the recent speech of the distinguished statesman whose name is at the head of this article.

His remarks on the bill above mentioned, are a fair, manly, American reply to the doctrines which are getting into vogue among us. His object is the union, the permanent union, happiness, and security of this nation—his means are, an enlightened interpretation of our Constitution and Laws, and a wise application of our physical and pecuniary resources. His speech is national—such as will be read with the same pleasure in every part of these extensive states. That country is fortunate, indeed, which can number among the unsuccessful candidates for its favor, so meritorious an individual. One whose prophetic hope of fame has already enrolled him among the immortal benefactors of our South-American brethren—as the kindred spirit of Webster, has identified his name with the reviving glories of Greece—

Genius, like Egypt's monarch's timely wise, Erects its own memorial ere it dies; Proclaims aloud the empire of the mind, And makes a Mausoleum of mankind. *Chas. Courier.*

As one of the workmen at the Iron Forge works in Taunton, Mass. was endeavoring to raise the gate, which required considerable exertion, he was, in consequence of its rising suddenly, thrown back with violence upon the part of the works called the *wild cat*, attached to the shaft of the water wheel. This carried him under an arm of the *wild cat*, and forced the middle of his body through a space of not more than two or three inches in diameter. He expired instantly.

Although a number of workmen were present at the time to witness this agonizing spectacle, among whom was his father, no one could afford him any relief.

Prov. Pat.

HARTFORD, Jan. 24. Lumber.—We are informed on good authority, that several loads of lumber which passed through Hartford last week, were from the interior of the State of New-York. The boards were cut and carted 40 miles to the Canal—went down it 200 miles to Troy—were shipped on board a sloop for Hartford, and after safely descending the north river, going through the sound and ascending the Connecticut to Hartford, were "teamed off" to Plymouth 24 miles from this, where they will doubtless be manufactured into good wooden clocks and washing machines, and start again on their travels, perhaps back again, but more probably south. We hope those who have their doubts of the importance of improving the river navigation, may take a hint from this that will have its effect. *Con. Mirror.*

YORKTOWN EXPENDITURES.—The bill appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenditures for which the Executive had made themselves responsible, in the reception of Gen. Lafayette at Yorktown, passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday, by a majority of 43 votes—contrary to our expectations, and to the previous manifestation of the temper of the House.

Richmond Whig.

Virginia Legislature.—The House of Delegates on Saturday last, were engaged in debate on the Convention Bill. An unsuccessful attempt was made to postpone the subject indefinitely. Finally the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Legislature is expected to rise about the 10th instant.

Pet. Intell.

PROFITABLE SPECULATION.—A gentleman purchased a year or two

ago, at public sale at the coffee house, a lot of ground in the vicinity of one of the coal mines, for \$1200. After the sale, it was discovered to contain a valuable bed of mineral, and the purchaser lately refused \$100,000 for the tract.

[N. Y. paper.]

Effects of winter in Virginia.—Two colored persons perished in the snow in Petersburg, Va. between Saturday and Monday last. It is said one was debilitated by fits and the other by intoxication.

The prize of \$50,000, in the Pennsylvania Union Canal Lottery, has been drawn by five gentlemen of Boston.

Printers of newspapers are not unfrequently troubled with letters of the following import, although not always cloathed in such humorous and sportive language.

POST OFFICE, S.

DEAR SIR—

J — S — a subscriber

For your paper,

Has cut a caper

And has become homo liber.

In plain parlance, has run away,

And left nothing his debts to pay,

Not e'en a pig or chick, by way of hostage;

So you have lost your paper and the postage.

Concord. N. H. Statesman.

Charles the Second, in a gay moment, asked Rochester to write his Epitaph; which he did immediately, as follows:

Here lies the mutton-eating King,

Whose word no man relied on:

Who never said a foolish thing,

Nor ever did a wise one.

Charles, who could always relish a joke, on being shewn this epitaph, wrote the following comment upon it:

If death could speak, the King would say,

In justice to his crown,

His acts they were his Minister's,

His words they were his own.

MARRIED,
On Thursday, the

POETRY.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS YOUTH.

THE PAST YEAR.

Departed Year! there is a tone
Of silent eloquence in thee,
That tells of hopes and pleasures flown,
Like bubbles on the swelling sea,
That glitter one short moment there,
And then are lost in empty air.

Time's silent and untiring wings
Are holding on their noiseless way,
And Earth, with all its glorious things,
Speaks but of changes and decay:
Yes! all that dwells on our dark sphere
Is like to thee, thou faded year!

When smiling nature hail'd the birth
Of her young daughter, rosy Spring,
And breathing flowers were on the earth,
And loving birds were on the wing;
When every zephyr bore along
The voice of melody and song—

How many young, and fair, and gay,
Whose buoyant steps danc'd free and light,
On pleasure's soft and sunny way,
While life was beautiful and bright;
How many, ere the season fled,
Were faded like its flowers, and dead.

And when thy sun, proud summer, rode
Along its blazing pathway high,
How oft has Youth, whose passions glow'd
Like thy own deep and burning sky,
Who walk'd in beauty, strength and pride,
Quick as thy lightning flashes died.

And noble Manhood fades away,
Autumn! like thy leaf, wan and scar,
When Earth is mantled with decay,
And winds weep o'er the dying year:
While Winter's tempest, shrill and loud,
Weaves for Old Age the snowy shroud.

Time, then, may hurry on his flight,
And Death still whisper, "dust to dust;"
But rob'd in undecaying light,
The sainted spirits of the just
Shall mount on wings of faith sublime,
And triumph over Death and Time.

Departed Year! there is a tone
Of silent eloquence in thee,
That tells of hopes and pleasures flown,
Like bubbles on the swelling sea,
That glitter one short moment there,
And then are lost in empty air.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

THE TRIUMPHS OF INTELLECT.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a very superior production, discussing this highly interesting subject. It is a Lecture delivered in October last, to the Students of Waterville College, by Stephen Chapin, D. D. Professor of Theology in that institution. We think our readers will be much gratified with the following extracts:

So. Intell.

"Would you then enjoy the treasures of science, you must early resolve to put forth all your intellectual strength.—Having but just commenced your literary course, you must be, in some measure, ignorant of your intellectual powers; and you may never know the extent of them unless you are determined to try them by repeated efforts. Students often ascribe the mediocrity of their attainments to their limited talents and advantages.—But do they not, sometimes, mistake in selecting the spot, where to lay the burden of their complaint? Instead of impeaching the liberality of their Maker in the bestowment of his gifts, let them leave the blame, where it ought to be left, at the door of indolence. Your period for improvement is short: and if you waver through the morning of your life in resolving what you will do, you may sink into the imbecility of old age, and leave all your late designs unaccomplished. Most men of distinction early settled upon some one grand object of pursuit. And this object did not glimmer in their sight, as if half merged in the distant horizon; but it rose up before them in a commanding attitude, as the lofty pyramids of Egypt loom to the view of the curious traveller, to guide him over its extended plains. Demosthenes and Cicero, when they were mere boys at school, were fired with the spirit of ambition, and fixed upon the prize which they actually won. Alexander, in his childhood, grieved at every conquest of his father, because he thought that every such victory would detract from his own glory in conquering the world. So early had he settled his plan of future operation! Caesar, before he was seventeen, was consecrated priest to Jupiter, and even then resolved to reap the brightest laurels on the field of Mars. Pope at the age of twelve, fixed upon his course of study, and determined that poetical merit should be the summit of his wishes. At the early period of sixteen he began his career for the highest meed in the hand of the Muses. Would you then be eminent, you must not only resolve to task your minds, but you must select the sphere in which you intend to move. I would not, however, wish you to narrow the basis of a liberal education, to favour any particular pursuit; because this foundation is none too broad to support professional fame.—But still, as you do not possess that compass of mind, and that versatility of genius which will enable you to excel in every

branch of science, you must, if you would make the most of your talents, direct them to some one specific field of action. Have you gigantic strength of body, you will not therefore fancy, that there are no limits to your power, and that you can overthrow the Andes, or carry off the Alps. Have you made great advances in the study of nature, you must remember, that your capacities are finite, and never presume, that you can open the whole arcana of heaven. Some, to gratify their vanity in acquiring the fame of universal scholarship, have wasted their powers upon vast and diversified regions of science, "just as some ambitious heroes have lost their empire by aiming at universal conquest." Concentrate then your powers, and be content to cultivate a limited portion, and your literary harvest will be much more abundant, than if you should scatter your strength over a wider territory, than you can well improve. While Pope confined his attention to his original object, he was successful; but when he divided his powers, and attempted to vie with painters, he failed, and at once betrayed mistaken pride and ungratified vanity.

Be not soon discouraged, if at first you make but slow progress. Students are often disheartened because their first advances are slow; especially if they are outstripped by minds of a quicker expansion. Some capacities are free soils, that promptly yield a light crop with but little labour; others again are like lands of a more fixed character, that must endure a severer process of culture before their strength can be evolved. Some scholars in the outset of their history gave no presages of their future greatness. But the faint and slow dawnings of genius have, like the protracted twilight of the higher latitudes, been followed by a long and brilliant day. Mr. Scout, when a school-boy, could not write the short themes allotted him by his master, and it seemed to him a perfect mystery how any of his mates could perform the task. Yet by persevering application he gained a high rank among theological writers. Dr. Reid in his youth gave no indications of his subsequent eminence.—All that his early tutor, who best knew his talents, ventured to predict of him was, "that he would turn out to be a man of good and well wearing parts."—He little thought, that this feeble boy was destined to grow up to Herculean strength, and to philosophise upon the intellectual world with as much fame, as Newton had done upon the material system.

Let not formidable obstructions shake your courage or cool your zeal. It seems to be the purpose of Heaven, that we shall gain nothing durable and of high value without much toil and expense.—Marble is found in hard quarries and must be relieved from its bed, by great effort, and then it must feel many a blow before it will present the charms of Venus de Medicis. Gold, the richest metal among our currency, is sunk in deep and sickly mines, and must be raised with great toil, and then pass through many a wearisome process at the mint, before it receives the coiner's stamp. Diamonds, the richest of gems, are fast bound between layers of rocks, and must be pried out with levers of iron, then vast expense and labour must be endured to bring them to the polish of a first water Diamond. Can you then expect to be put into the possession of the invaluable treasures of science without hard toil and patient research. About two hundred years ago, what various and conflicting opinions prevailed on the subjects of natural philosophy. Upon what a chaotic world did Bacon commence his labours! how dark and formidable the prospect before him! Yet he was not disheartened, though he was so sensible of obstructions, that to some of his works he prefixed this motto, "Inveniam viam aut faciam."

Would you enjoy the triumphs of intellect, you must attempt great things and expect great things. Upon this principle acted the immortal Carey and his associates in their missionary enterprise. Milton early resolved to accomplish three great things,—to write the history of his own country, a Latin Dictionary, and a Heroic poem, and from this purpose nothing could divert him, no, not even the loss of his eyes. Pope at the age of twenty-five resolved upon his great work of translating Homer's Iliad, and in the space of five years he completed his design to the admiration of the literary world. Dwight, it is said, resolved, in his juvenile years, to become the head of Yale College, and of this object he never lost sight until he was elevated to the presidential chair of that Seminary, where he presided for a series of years with such distinguished ability, as spread his fame over both the western and eastern worlds. Think not that you will ever do much by mere accident. You must design to be something, and labour with unremitting assiduity to accomplish your purpose. Two things are necessary in any great undertaking, namely, well concerted plans and undenying perseverance in executing them. When ability to counsel, and excellency in working meet in an individual, they form the great character. But they are sometimes found separate. Charles the first was able in the cabinet, but irreconcile in practice. In planning he shone as a wise statesman, but in the field of action he was a wavering and feeble Prince

but Cromwell possessed a mind both strong and elastic. When he had fixed on his course, he pursued it with all the majesty of self confidence, and unbending resolution. Hence obstructions retarded before him, as feeble beasts flee before the lion of the forest. It is curious to see how obsequious opposition will give way, and bow around an invincible character, as if conscious of the folly of contending with a spirit, that nothing can change or intimidate. It may cause you many painful efforts to weigh all the arguments, which ought to be examined in settling upon your profession in life. But let this be done with as much despatch as is compatible with safety. Waste not your best spirits in vexatious balancings, in feeble oscillations; but settle early on the point of rest, that the whole power and fire of your mind may be spent in the successful accomplishment of your well concerted measures. The mighty soul of Caesar was hugely agitated on that night in which he deliberated, whether he should convey his troops over the river, which divided Italy from Cisalpine Gaul. The boldness and the peril of the enterprise, the dubious and momentous result of a civil war, staggered his mind, and, for a while, he hung in the agonies of suspense. But no sooner had he said, "Let the die be cast," than he immediately crossed the Rubicon, and rested no more till the great question was decided, whether he or Pompey should rule the Roman world."

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The human race has been divided by Blumenbach into five varieties, to which all the various tribes of men may be ultimately traced. These are first, the Caucasian; second, the Mongolian or Tartar; third, the African, Ethiopian or Negro; fourth, the American; fifth, the Malay.

First. The Caucasian variety is supposed to have originated in the vicinity of that chain of mountains, which are situated between the Caspian and Black Seas, and among which Mount Caucasus is conspicuous. This variety is distinguished by the fine form of the head and the great beauty of the features. The Georgians and Circassians are among the best specimens of it. It embraces all those nations that are or have been the most distinguished in arts, arms, learning, science and civilization. To it belonged in ancient times the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, and it comprehends at the present day the whole of Western Asia, of the greater part of Europe, and the descendants of Europeans throughout the world. The principal ramifications of this variety may be distinguished, it is said, by the analogy of language.

Second. The Mongolian variety embraces the inhabitants of the eastern part of Asia, of China and Japan, and those of the northern parts of Europe, the Calmues and others. It is distinguished by a low slanting forehead, high cheek bones, straight, black hair, thin beard, and olive complexion.—Among some portion of this variety a considerable degree of civilization exists, and no small progress has been made in the arts of life; but everything among them is stationary; no improvement has taken place for ages, and they have hardly in any instance availed themselves of the advances, which have been made in science and the arts in other parts of the world.

Third. The African, Ethiopian or Negro variety is remarkable for its black color, curled hair, flat nose, compressed cranium, and large lips. The individuals belonging to it are nearly all in an uncivilized state, and have an apparent inferiority in intellectual capacity. This may be and probably is the result of accidental circumstances.

Fourth. The American variety, which includes all the original inhabitants of America, except the Eskimos, is distinguished by no very striking characteristic, either of features, complexion, or language, in all of which there is a considerable diversity among the numerous tribes which inhabit our vast continent. The color of the skin is usually red, the form of the head and the shape of the face resemble that of the Mongolian variety; the lips, however, are larger, and the nose more prominent. The hair is black, straight, and strong, and the beard is removed, by plucking it out as fast as it appears. Most of the tribes, which belong to this variety, are in a savage or semibarbarous state, and are generally unwilling, when favorable opportunities are presented, to adopt the arts and comforts of civilized life, preferring their own hazardous and precarious modes of subsistence. The Mexicans and Peruvians, however, had made considerable progress in the arts, and seemed to enjoy some of the blessings of civilization. This variety has some resemblance to the Mongolian; not enough, perhaps, to place them together; but Cuvier doubts whether its character is sufficiently defined and uniform to entitle it to rank as a peculiar race.

Fifth. The Malay variety embraces the natives of Borneo, Java, New-Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, and the numberless islands of the South Sea. It has no well marked common characters; the various tribes belonging to it differ extremely from each other. Some resemble the African, some the Mongolian, and some the Caucasian variety, and the propriety of ranking under one common denomination, individuals differing in so great a degree, is at least doubtful. Cuvier admits only the three first varieties, leaving it for further observation and research, to determine the claims of the other two.

The whole of this arrangement of Blumenbach must be considered rather as the result of convenience, than of any very obvious necessity, as there is an infinite number of shades of difference among the individuals composing these varieties, and the two extremes of the same variety, differ more, perhaps, than some individuals belonging to two different varieties. He considers the Caucasian to be the original stock, which runs into two extremes, the Mongolian on one side, and the Ethiopian on the other; between the Caucasian and Mongolian he places the American, and between the Caucasian and Ethiopian the Malay.

The great diversity in the figure and complexion of the human race early attracted the attention of philosophers, and some doubts were suggested, by those who contented themselves with superficial and limited views of the subject, as to the possibility of such various tribes being the offspring of the same original parents. It was confidently asserted in fact, that the whole of mankind could not have sprung from one pair, and that consequently the account in Scripture must either be incorrect or greatly misunderstood. On the other hand it was maintained, that this diversity was entirely the result of physical causes, which had been operating gradually, but uniformly, since the first dispersion of mankind, till they had produced the striking results that at present exist.

It was in this discussion that our countryman, the late Dr. Smith of New Jersey, distinguished himself by a very elaborate work, in which he endeavored to prove, that the variety was dependent on climate, and this opinion was maintained by those who thought the truth of the Mosaic account of the creation would be called in question on any other hypothesis. All naturalists of the present day, whatever may be the views they entertain of the authenticity of the Scriptures, believe in the common origin of the human race, and thus far at least corroborate the Mosaic account, by a collateral argument of some importance, inasmuch as the investigation has been pursued without any reference to the Bible. They do not, however, attribute the differences that are observable to the effects of climate, and a few considerations will perhaps satisfy most readers, that this cause would be inadequate to its production.*

The color of the negro, for example, must be the result of an original peculiarity of one variety of the human race. It is well known that in warm climates those negroes, who are exposed to the violence of the sun in the labors of the field, are not as black as those that live in the house, protected from the heat, and who enjoy a more nutritious diet; a fact which is alone sufficient to show, that the color is the effect of a natural secretion, which is promoted by the health of the subject. It is also well known that the descendants of Africans in cold climates, whose ancestors for several generations have resided in latitudes wholly different from the native one of their variety, retain in perfection all the peculiarities of their race. Mr. Lawrence, whose opinions have never been suspected of leaning in favor of the scriptures, and who has acquired an undue share of notoriety for a supposed attack upon them, has summed up the opinions now entertained on this subject, in the following extract, being the conclusion of a very interesting chapter on the Varieties of the Human Species.

* The facts and observations adduced in this section, lead us manifestly to the following conclusion. First, That the differences of physical organization, and of moral and intellectual qualities, which characterise the several races of our species, are analogous in kind and degree to those which distinguish the breeds of the domestic animals; and must, therefore, be accounted for on the same principles. Secondly, That they are first produced in both instances, as native or congenital varieties; and then transmitted to the offspring in hereditary succession. Thirdly, That the circumstances, which favor this disposition to the production of varieties in the animal kingdom, the most

powerful is the state of domestication. Fourthly, That external or adventitious causes, such as climate, situation, food, way of life, have considerable effect in altering the constitution of man and animals; but that this effect, as well as that of art or accident, is confined to the individual, not being transmitted by generation, and therefore not affecting the race. Fifthly, That the human species, therefore, like that of the cow, sheep, horse, and pig, and others, is single; and that all the differences, which it exhibits, are to be regarded merely as varieties.

Anecdote of Bonaparte.—A French paper relates the following anecdote of this extraordinary man, which we do not recollect to have before seen:—Gen. Kleber, a distinguished officer, had often expressed his mortification at holding the situation of a subaltern to so young a man as Bonaparte, who had then just attained to the command of the army: and on a particular occasion, he not only refused to execute a movement which Bonaparte had directed, but was so indiscreet as to express his disapprobation before the aid who brought the order. Napoleon summoned him to his presence. Kleber entered with great animation, and the Staff officers of Bonaparte were led to expect a violent interview between the Generals. Their attention was naturally turned to their commander, whose esight form, paleness and an air of languor and fatigue, contrasted unfavourably with the heroic personal appearance of Kleber. Bonaparte perceived the impression on their minds, and with his usual animation and brilliancy of tone he said, which of us is here above the other? You, Gen. Kleber, may have that advantage by a head in height—Commit another act of insubordination, and you will lose that distinction! Retire!

ONLY A COLD.

The following case may serve to warn people in the first place from catching cold through their own folly, and from delaying the proper remedies.—A fellow pupil of ours was about to be married to a deserving and affluent young lady, he having completed his professional studies. The wedding-day was fixed, and the happy couple anticipating all the blessings apparently hovering over their future life, when the lady went to a ball lightly clad;—next morning she was attacked with sore throat, but paid no attention to it, although her lover warned her of her danger, and endeavored to persuade her to submit to take medicine. She however contented herself with saying it would soon go off—"it was only a cold." In three days more she could not swallow, from the swelling of the internal parts of the throat, and to save her from suffocation, an operation was immediately proposed. This was permitted, and was performed by two of the ablest surgeons, Mr. Colles and Mr. Dease, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. When the tumour was penetrated, that accident which often happens, deprived her of life—the contents of the tumour suffocated her.

Medical Adviser.

OH DEATH! DEATH! DEATH! When the plague was in London, and multitudes died every day, as a gentleman was passing along the streets a woman threw up a sash, and in the agonies of dissolving nature shrieked out these heart-rending words, "O Death, death, death!" What her situation was, or what became of her, we know not; but the probability is that she was unprepared for this sudden and awful transition from time to eternity; and that the agonies of soul and body wrung those dreadful words from her lips. Oh how dreadful is the death of the wicked. My soul shudders at the thought. They look back upon a life of sin and folly; a life spent in forgetfulness of God and eternal realities; and forward upon an eternity of woe and misery, and feel too that they richly deserve it. Already have the pains of hell got hold upon them. Already do they feel the gnawing of that worm that never dies. In such an hour, O sinner, what can support you? Where will you, oh where can you fly? Such an hour is hastening upon you.—Such an awful end awaits every impudent careless soul! Let those awful words ever be sounding in your ears, "In a moment they shall die, and the people shall be troubled at midnight." "In such an hour as ye think not, the son of man may come," And O, seek the Lord while he may be found. Well may every pious heart dissolve in pity towards those wretched creatures, that will have no mercy upon themselves, but cry peace, peace, till sudden destruction cometh.—And well may their hearts dissolve in gratitude and praise to him who hath taken away the sting of death, and who at last will enable them to say, "O death, where is thy sting?" *Mirror.*

A dispute arose between a Doctor and a Chimney-sweep, when they were both standing under the *gallows* to be hung. The doctor thinking it beneath his dignity, to be close to the sweep, said: 'Don't stand along side of me.' The sweep replied, with a heavy oath, 'I have as much right here as you.' In a few minutes the ropes were tied and the claim to pre-eminence ended.